



Diamond,
April 12.
WM. B. McCLELLAN
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE on the south side of the Park
Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel"
Office.
Dec. 23.

DAVID WILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS taken Mr. STEVENSON's Office, N
West Corner of Centre Square.
Reference.—Hon. T. STEVENS, Lancaster
Jan. 2.
D. MC CONAUGHY

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
(Office removed to one door west of Buchs
Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Pensions and Patent
Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspension
Claims, and all other claims against the
Government.

Apply to him personally or by letter
Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of
Square, formerly occupied by D. Mc
aughy, Esq., will attend promptly to all b
ness entrusted to his care.
May 15.

B. HERVEY. J. P. CLARKSON
HERVEY & CLARKSON

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Office No. 44 Clark street, CHICAGO,
COMMISSIONERS for the States of M
achusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland,
ginia, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin
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sale of Real Estate, and Conveyancers. T

examined, and Abstracts prepared with
and promptness. Collections made.
Aug. 15.

DOCTOR
JOHN A. SWOPE,
HAVING located permanently in Get-
tysburg, offers his professional services

the public.
 Office and residence in York Street,
 site the Bank.
 April 24.

REMOVAL.
J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.
HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, in Chambersburg street, opposite D. Middlecott's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.
Dr. C. N. Berlachy, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.
 D. Warner, Prof. M. Jacobs.

" H. S. Huber,	" H. L. Baugh
" D. Gilbert,	" H. A. Mullen
Rev. R. Johnston,	" M. L. Steever
April 18.	

American Artists' Union

THE AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION would respectfully announce to the citizens of United States and the Canadas, that for

BY THE FIRST ARTISTS OF THE AGE. They have determined, in order to create extensive sale for their engravings, and that not only give employment to a large number of artists and others, but inspire among

countrymen a taste for works of Art, to present to the purchasers of their engravings, with 250,000 of which are sold, 250,000 *Gifts of the actual cost of \$150,000*. Each purchaser of a One Dollar Engraving, therefore, receives not only an Engraving richly worth the money, but also a tie which entitles him to one of the Gifts which they are distributed.

a highly finished Engraving, beautifully PAINTED IN OIL, and FIVE GIFT TICKETS, will be sent, on FIVE DOLLARS worth splendid Engravings, can be selected in the catalogue, and sent by return mail or press.

A copy of the catalogue, together with specimen of one of the Engravings, can be seen at the office of this newspaper.

For each Dollar sent, an Engraving *of* equal
worth that sum, and a Gift Ticket, will im-
mediately be forwarded.

AGENTS:

The Committee, believing that the success
of this great National undertaking will
materially promoted by the energy and en-
prise of intelligent and persevering Agents,
have resolved to treat with such on the

Any person wishing to become an agent, sending (post paid) one dollar, will receive return of mail, a 1 Dollar Engraving, "A G. TRICKER," a *Prospectus*, a Catalogue, and other necessary information.

LIST OF GIFTS.		
100 Marble busts of Washington, at	\$100	\$75
100 " " Clay	750	30
100 " " Wax	750	20
100 " " Caliche	200	10
500 2-ounce Oil Paintings, in splendid gilt frames, size 24x36 each	\$50	5
100 6-ounce Oil Paintings, 24x36 each	200	5
500 steel plate Engravings, beautifully colored in oil, each gilt framed, 24x36 in each,	\$50	50

10,000	valued at thirty cents each, valued in full, in the Washington Monument, 2126	4	40
200,000	valued at thirty cents each, from 100,000 and thirty one in possession of and owned by the Artists Union, of the market value of from 50 cents to \$1 each	47	
1	first-class dwelling, in Thirty-First street, New York City	72	
22	Building lots in One Hundred and One Hundred and First street in New York City, see 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	1,000	22
100	valued at thirty cents each, valued in full, in the Church of New York and		

500	perpetual lease of each, without interest	500
50	or security of \$250 each	50
50	" " " " " " " "	50
100	" " " " " " " "	100
250	" " " " " " " "	250
2,000	" " " " " " " "	2,000
	" " " " " " " "	500

Reference is made to the Real Estate, J. Visscher & Co., Real Estate Brokers, N York. Orders (prompt paid,) with money

closed, to be addressed,
J. W. HOLBROOKE,
Secretary, 305 Broadway, New York.
The Engravings in the Catalogue
now ready for delivery. Nov. 6-86

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The past has been an eventful year, and will be hereafter referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world. While we have been happily preserved from the calamities of war, our domestic prosperity has not been entirely untroubled. The crops, in portions of the country, have been nearly cut off. Disease has prevailed to a greater extent than usual, and the sacrifice of human life, through casualties by sea and land, is without a parallel. But the pestilence has swept by, and, restored, sobriety invites the absent to their homes, and the return of business to its ordinary channels. If the earth has rewarded the labor of her husbandmen, her bosom is still in preceding seasons, it has left with abundance for domestic wants, and a large surplus for exportation. In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the God of Grace and Providence; for his protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people.

Although our attention has been arrested by painful intimation in passing events, yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of the convulsions which have shaken Europe. As individuals we cannot repress sympathy with human suffering, yet we regret for the common good, that, as a nation, we are reminded that, whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the prosperity, of any part of Christendom, tends, more or less, to involve our own. The condition of States is not unlike that of individuals. They are mutually dependent upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will, are essential for the promotion of whatever is desirable in their moral, social and political condition. Hence it has been my earnest endeavor to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations.

The wise theory of this Government, so early adopted and steadily pursued, of avoiding all entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications, in which it would otherwise have become involved. Notwithstanding this, our clearly defined and well-sustained course of action, and our geographical position so remote from Europe, increasing disposition, has been manifested, by some of its governments, to supervise, and, in certain respects, to direct our foreign policy. In plans for adjusting the balance of power among themselves, they have assumed to take us into account, and would construe us to conform to their views. One or another of the powers of Europe has, from time to time, undertaken to enforce arbitrary regulations, contrary to many respects to the established principles of international law. That law, the United States, in its foreign intercourse, uniformly respects and observed, and they cannot recognize any such interpolations, as the temporary interests of others may suggest. They do not admit that the sovereignty of one State, or of a particular community of States, can be regulated for all others.

Leaving the trans-Atlantic nations to adjust their political system in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent powers of this continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference by their part. Systematic abstinence from intimate political connection with distant foreign nations, does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce.

This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked, or disregarded, by some leading foreign States. Our refusal to be brought within, and subjected to, their peculiar system, has, I fear, created a jealous distrust of our conduct, and indeed, by their part, occasional acts of insulting effect upon our foreign relations. Our present attitude and past course give assurances, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defenses, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused, as it is, over all the seas of the globe. The government of the United States, being essentially pacific in policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehension, that we are disposed to encroach on the rights, or endanger the security, of other States.

Some European powers have regarded, with disquieting concern, the territorial expansion of the United States. This rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate exercise of sovereign rights, belonging alike to all nations, and by many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it could hardly have been expected that those among them, which have, with a comparatively recent period, subdued and absorbed ancient Kingdoms, planted their standards upon every continent, and now possess, or claim the control of the islands of every ocean as their appropriate domain, would look with unfriendly sentiment upon the acquisitions of this country, in every instance honorably obtained, or would feel themselves justified in impeding our advancement to a spirit of aggression or to a passion for political predominance.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the maritime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our mercantile but all classes of citizens are so indirectly concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for its protection. The policy which I have had in view, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Long experience has shown that, in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This consideration led, in the progress of the war of our independence, to the formation of the celebrated confederacy of armed neutrality, a policy which was then, and is now, a policy of which we are proud to have been the first to adopt.

goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war; a doctrine which, from the very commencement of our national being, has been a cherished idea of the statesmen of this country.

As one period or another, every maritime power has, by some solemn treaty stipulation, recognized that principle; and it might have been hoped that it would come to be universally received and respected as a rule of international law. But the refusal of one power prevented this, and in the next great war, which ensued, that of the French Revolution, it failed to be respected among the belligerent states of Europe. Notwithstanding this, the principle is generally admitted to be a sound and salutary one, so much so, that, at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced their purpose to observe it, to the present war, however, as recognized international right, but a mere concession for the time being.

The co-operation, however, of those two powerful maritime nations in the interest of neutral rights, appeared to me to afford an occasion, inviting and justifying, on the part of the United States, a renewed effort to make the doctrine in question a principle of international law, by means of special conventions between the several powers of Europe and America. Accordingly, a proposition, embracing not only the rule that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, but also the less contested one, that neutral property, other than contraband, though on board enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, has been submitted by this government to those of Europe and America.

Russia acted promptly in this matter, and a convention was concluded between that country and the United States, providing for the observance of the principles announced, not only as between them, but also as between them and all other nations, which shall enter into like stipulations. None of the other powers have as yet taken any action on the subject. I am not aware, however, that any objection to the proposed stipulation has been made; but on the contrary, they are acknowledged to be essential to the security of neutral commerce; and the only apparent obstacle to their general adoption is in the possibility that it may be encumbered by inadmissible conditions. The King of the two Sicilies has expressed to our minister at Naples his readiness to concur in our proposition relative to neutral rights, and to enter into a convention on that subject.

The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect, submitted to him, but proposes an additional article providing for the renunciation of privateering. Such an article, for most obvious reasons, is much desired by nations having naval establishments, large in proportion to their foreign commerce. If it were adopted as an international rule, the commerce of a nation having comparatively a small naval force would be very much at the mercy of its enemy, in case of war with a power of decided naval superiority.

The bare statement of the condition in which the United States would be placed, after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers, in the event of war with a belligerent of naval supremacy, will show that this government could never listen to such a proposition. The navy of the first maritime power in Europe is at least ten times as large as that of the United States. The foreign commerce of the United States is nearly equal, and about equally exposed to hostile depredations.

In war between that power and the United States, without resort on our part to our mercantile marine, the means of our enemy to inflict injury upon our commerce would be tenfold greater than ours to retaliate. We could not extricate our country from this unequal condition, with such security, unless we were to depart from our present peaceful policy, and become a great naval power. Nor would this country be better situated in war with one of the secondary naval powers. Though the naval disparity would be less, the greater extent and more exposed condition of our wide spread commerce would give any of them a like advantage over us.

The proposition to enter into engagements to foreign resort to privateers, in case this country should be forced into war with a great naval power, is not entitled to more favorable consideration than would be a proposition to agree not to accept the services of volunteers for operations on land. When the honor or the rights of our country require it to assume a hostile attitude, it confidently relies upon the patriotism of its citizens, not ordinarily devoted to the military profession, to augment the army and the navy as it may think fully adequate to the emergency which calls them into action.

The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers is professionally founded upon the principle that private property enemies should be exempt from the ravages of war; but the proposed surrender of this right in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war. Should the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing, as a rule of international law, to exempt private property upon the ocean, from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them upon that broad ground.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to coast fisheries, and reciprocal trade with the British North American provinces, have been exchanged, and some of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed by us, although its full execution was delayed by certain acts of legislation not yet fully performed. So soon as it was ratified, Great Britain opened to our commerce the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unobstructed access to the shores and bays, from which they had been previously excluded, on the coast of the North American provinces; in return for which, she asked for the introduction, free of duty, into the ports of the United States, of the fish caught on the same coast by British fishermen. This brings the compensation, stipulated in the treaty, for privileges of the highest importance and value in the United States, which were then previously paid, before it became effective, the requisite

amount to me to be a reasonable one; but it could not be extended to, from want of authority to expend our laws imposing duties upon all foreign fish. In the meantime, the treasury department issued a regulation for ascertaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish caught on the coast of the British provinces, and brought to our markets by British subjects, after the fishing grounds had been made fully accessible to the citizens of the United States. I recommend to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to you, for authority to refund the duties and cancel the bonds thus received. The provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have also anticipated the full operation of the treaty, by legislative arrangements, respectively, to admit, free of duty, the products of the United States mentioned in the free list of the treaty, and an arrangement, similar to that regarding British fish, has been made for duties now chargeable on the products of those provinces enumerated in the same free list, and introduced therefrom into the United States; a proposition for refunding which will, in my judgment, be, in like manner, entitled to your favorable consideration.

There is a difference of opinion between the United States and Great Britain, as to the boundary line of the Territory of Washington adjoining the British possessions on the Pacific, which has already led to difficulties on the part of the citizens and local authorities of the two governments. I recommend that provision be made for a commission, to be joined by one on the part of Her Britannic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy. Certain stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the treaty concluded by the United States and Great Britain in 1846, regarding possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, have given rise to serious disputes, and it is important to all concerned, that summary means of settling them amicably should be devised. I have reason to believe, that an arrangement can be made on just terms, for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing, also, the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the navigation of the river Columbia; and I therefore suggest to your consideration, the expediency of making a contingent appropriation for that purpose.

France was the early and efficient ally of the United States in their struggle for independence. From that time to the present, with occasionally slight interruptions, cordial relations of friendship have existed between the governments and people of the two countries. The kindly sentiments, cherished alike by both nations, have led to extensive social and commercial intercourse, which, I trust, will not be interrupted or checked by any casual event of an apparently unsatisfactory character. The French consul at San Francisco was, not long since, brought into the United States district court at that place, by compulsory process, as a witness in favor of another French consul, in violation, as the French government conceived, of his privileges under our consular convention with France. There being nothing in the transaction which could imply disrespect to France or its consul, such explanation has been made, as I hope will be satisfactory. Subsequently, misunderstanding arose on the subject of the French government having, as it appeared, abruptly excluded the American minister to Spain from passing through France, on his way from London to Madrid. But that government has unequivocally disavowed any design to deny the right of transit to the minister of the United States; and an explanation to this effect, he has resumed his journey, and actually returned through France to Spain. I therefore lay before Congress the correspondence on this subject between our envoy at Paris, and the minister of foreign relations to the French government.

The position of our affairs with Spain remains as at the close of our last session. Internal agitation, assuming very nearly the character of political revolution, has recently convulsed that country. The late ministers were violently expelled from power, and men, of very different views in relation to its internal affairs, have succeeded. Since this change there has been no propitious opportunity to resume, and press on, negotiations for the adjustment of the pending difficulties. There is reason to believe that our minister will find the present government more favorably inclined than the preceding to comply with our just demands, and to make suitable arrangements for restoring harmony, and preserving peace, between the two countries.

Negotiations are pending with Denmark, to discontinue the practice of levying tolls on our vessels and their cargoes passing through the Sound. I do not doubt that we can claim exemption therefrom, as a matter of right. It is admitted on all hands, that this exaction is sanctioned, not by the general principles of the law of nations, but only by special conventions, which most of the commercial nations have entered into with Denmark. The fifth article of our treaty of 1828, with Denmark, provides, that there shall not be paid on the vessels of the United States and their cargoes when passing through the Sound, higher duties than those of the most favored nations. This may be regarded as an implied agreement to submit to the tolls during the continuance of the treaty, and, consequently, may embarrass the assertion of our right to be released therefrom. There are also other provisions in the treaty which ought to be modified. It was to remain in force for ten years, and until one year after either party should give notice to the other of its intent to terminate it. I deem it expedient that the contemplated notice should be given to the government of Denmark.

The naval expedition, despatched about two years since, for the purpose of establishing relations with the empire of Japan, has been safely and skillfully conducted to whom it was entrusted. A treaty, opening certain of the ports of that populous country, has been negotiated; and in order to give full effect thereto, it only remains to exchange ratifications, and adopt requisite commercial regulations.

The treaty lately concluded between the United States and Mexico, settled some of our most embarrassing difficulties with that country, but numerous claims upon it for wrongs and injuries to our citizens remained unadjusted, and many new cases have been recently added to the former list of grievances. Our legislation has been earnest in its endeavors to obtain from the Mexican government, a favorable consideration of these claims, but hitherto without success. This failure is, probably, in some measure, to be ascribed to the disturbed condition of that country. It has been my anxious desire to maintain friendly relations with the Mexican republic, and, as its rights and territories to be respected, not only by our citizens, but by foreigners, who have resorted to the United States for the purpose of organizing hostile expeditions against the States of that Republic. The defenseless condition in which the frontiers have been left, has stimulated lawless adventures to embark in these enterprises, and greatly increased the difficulty of enforcing our obligations of neutrality. Regarding it as my solemn duty to fulfill, efficiently, these obligations, not only towards Mexico, but to other foreign nations, I have exerted all the powers with which I am invested to defeat such criminal proceedings, and bring to punishment those who, by taking a part therein, violated our laws. The energy and activity of our civil and military authorities have frustrated the designs of those who meditated expeditions of this character except in two instances. One of these, composed of foreigners, was at first contained and aided by the Mexican government itself, it having been deceived as to their real objects. The other, small in number, eluded the vigilance of the magistrates at San Francisco, and succeeded in reaching the Mexican territories, but the effective measures taken by this government compelled the abandonment of the undertaking.

The commission to establish the new line between the United States and Mexico, according to the provisions of the treaty of the 30th of December last, has been organized, and the work is already commenced. Our treaties with the Argentine Confederation, and with the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, secure to us the free navigation of the river La Plata, and some of its larger tributaries; but the same success has not attended our endeavors to open the Amazon. The reasons in favor of the free use of that river, I had occasion to present fully in a former message; and considering the cordial relations which have existed between this government and Brazil, and the expected that pending negotiations will eventually reach a favorable result.

Convenient means of transit, between the several parts of a country, are not only desirable for the objects of commercial and personal communication, but essential to its existence under one government. Separated as the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States are by the whole breadth of the continent, still the inhabitants of each are closely bound together by community of interests and institutions, and by strong attachment to the Union. Hence the constant and increasing intercourse, and vast interchange of commercial productions, between these remote divisions of the Republic. At the present time, the most practicable and only commodious routes for communication between them, are by the way of the isthmus of Central America. It is the duty of the government to secure these avenues against all obstructions, and to remove every impediment to their free use. In relation to Central America, perplexing questions existed between the United States and Great Britain at the time of thecession of California. These, as well as questions which subsequently arose concerning inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus, were, as it was supposed, adjusted by the treaty of April 10, 1850; but, unfortunately, they have been reopened by serious misunderstanding as to the import of some of its provisions, and adjustment of which is now under consideration. Our efforts to accomplish the desirable object, but has not yet found it possible to bring the negotiations to a termination.

As incident to these questions, I deem it proper to notice an occurrence which happened in Central America, near the close of the last session of Congress. So soon as the necessity was perceived of establishing inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus, a company was organized, under authority of the State of Nicaragua, but composed, for the most part, of citizens of the United States, for the purpose of opening a route, by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, which would become an eligible and much used route in the transportation of our citizens and their property, between the Atlantic and Pacific. Meanwhile, and in anticipation of the completion and importance of this transit way, a number of adventurers had taken possession of the old Spanish port at the mouth of the river San Juan, in open defiance of the States of Central America, which, upon their becoming independent, had succeeded to the local sovereignty, and jurisdiction of Spanish America. These adventurers undertook to claim the same place from San Juan del Norte to freedom, and, though at first pretending to act as the subjects of the fictitious sovereign of the Mosquito Indians, they subsequently repudiated the control of any power whatever, assumed to adopt a distinct political organization, and declared themselves an independent sovereign State. At some time, a firm hope was entertained that they might become a stable and respectable community, that hope soon vanished. They proceeded to take for a claim to civil jurisdiction over Punta Arenas, a position on the opposite side of the river San Juan, which was in possession, under a title wholly independent of them, of citizens of the United States, interested in the Nicaragua Transit Company, and which was indispensable, necessary to the prosperous operation of that route across the Isthmus. The company resisted their groundless claims; whereupon they proceeded to destroy some of its buildings, and attempted violently to dispossess it.

At a later period they organized a strong force for the purpose of demolishing the establishment at Punta Arenas, but this monstrous design was defeated by the intervention of one of our ships of war, at that time in the harbor of San Juan. Subsequently to this, in May last, a body of men from Greytown crossed over to Punta Arenas, arrogating authority to arrest, on the charge of murder, a captain of one of the steamboats of the Transit Company. Being well aware that the claim to exercise jurisdiction there would be resisted, they were on previous occasions, they went prepared to assert it by the use of arms. On presenting on that occasion, they were met by the captain of the steamboat, who was innocent, for he witnessed the transaction on which the charge was founded, and believing, also, that the intruding party, having no jurisdiction over the place where they proposed to make the arrest, would encounter desperate resistance if they persisted in their purpose, he interposed effectually, to prevent violence and bloodshed. The American minister afterwards visited Greytown, and whilst he was there, a mob, holding certain of the so-called public functionaries of the place, surrounded the house in which he was residing, that they had come to arrest him, by order of some person claiming to be the chief authority. While parleying with them, he was wounded by a missile from the mob. A boat, despatched from the American minister, "Northern Light," in which he was under the protection of the town guard, and

compelled to return. These incidents, together with the known character of the population of Greytown, and their excited state, induced just apprehensions that the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas would be in imminent danger after the departure of the steamer, with her passengers, for New York, unless a guard was left for their protection. For this purpose, and in order to ensure the safety of passengers and property passing over the route, a temporary force was organized, and a detachment of United States troops, for which provision was made at the last session of Congress.

This pretended community, a heterogeneous assemblage gathered from various countries, and composed, for the most part, of blacks and persons of mixed blood, had previously given other indications of mischievous and dangerous propensities. Early in the same month property was clandestinely abstracted from the steamer, the Transit Company, and taken to Greytown. The plunder was divided, and there, and their pursues were driven to the people, who not only protected the wrongdoers and shared the plunder, but treated with rudeness and violence those who sought to recover their property.

Such, in substance, are the facts submitted to my consideration, and proved by trustworthy evidence. I could not doubt that the case demanded the intervention of this government, and that the persons concerned should be made for so many and sumptuous wrongs, that a course of insolence and plunder, tending directly to the insecurity of the lives of numerous travelers, and of the rich treasure belonging to our citizens, passing over this transit way, should be promptly arrested. Whatever it might be in other respects, the community in question, in power to do mischief, was not despicable. It was well provided with arms, small arms, and ammunition, with light and heavy artillery, the unarmed boats, freighted with millions of property, which passed almost daily within its reach. It did not profess to belong to any regular government, and, in fact, no recognized dependence on, or connection with, any one to which the United States or their injured citizens might apply for redress, or which could be held responsible in any way, for the outrages committed. Not standing before the world in the name of a regular government, and being, in the further contemplation of the rights not to discharge the obligations of a government, was, in fact, a marauding establishment, too dangerous to be disregarded, and too guilty to pass unpunished, and yet incapable of being treated in any other way than as a piratical resort of outlaws, or a camp of savages, preying on emigrant trains or caravans and the frontier settlements of civilized States.

Reasonable notice was given to the people of that community, that this government required them to repair their lawless conduct, to disperse their arms, and to be subject to the laws of the United States, and to the authority of our officers, and their refusal to do so, and a state of war would be declared, and that, if they complied with these demands, but the notice passed unheeded. Thereupon, a commander of the navy, in charge of the sloop-of-war "Cyane," was ordered to repeat the demands, and to insist upon a compliance therewith. Finding that neither the populace, nor those assuming to have authority over them, showed any disposition to make the required reparations, or to be subject to the laws of the United States, and that their conduct, if not their refusal to do so, was a declaration of war, they did not give satisfaction within a time specified, he would bombard the town. By this procedure he afforded them opportunity to provide for their personal safety. To those also who desired to avoid loss of property, in the punishment about to be inflicted on the offending town, he furnished the means of removing their effects, which were placed on board of a steamer, which was ordered to leave the place at that time. At length, perceiving that their position on the part of the United States to comply with their requisitions, he applied to the commander of her Britannic Majesty's sloop "Hermione," who was in the harbor, and, apparently with influence with the leaders among them to interpose, and persuade them to take some course calculated to save the necessity of resorting to the extreme measure indicated in his proclamation; but that officer, instead of according to the request, did nothing to allay the excitement against the contemplated bombardment, but, on the contrary, was taken, by the people, to give the satisfaction required. No individuals, if any there were, who regarded themselves as not responsible for the misconduct of the community, adapted any means to separate themselves from the fate of the guilty. The several charges, on which the demands for redress were founded, had been publicly known to all for some time, and were again announced in full, and did not deny any of these charges. They offered no explanation, nor in extenuation of their conduct, but continued to refuse to hold any intercourse with the commander of the "Cyane." By their obstinate stance they seemed rather desirous to provoke chastisement than to escape it. There is ample reason to believe that this conduct of wilful defiance, on their part, is imputable chiefly to the delusive idea that the American government would be deterred from punishing them, through local dissensions, and the influence of foreign power, which they presumed to think, would be a sufficient barrier against their aggressive and insolent conduct towards the United States. The "Cyane," at length, left upon the town. Before much injury had been done, the fire was twice suspended, in order to afford opportunity for an arrangement; but this was declined. Most of the buildings of the place, of little value generally, were, in the sequel, destroyed; but, owing to the considerate precautions taken by our naval commander, there was no destruction of life.

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formation respecting the finances, and the various branches of the public service connected therewith, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, from which it will appear that the amount of revenue during the last fiscal year, from all sources, was seven million five hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and five dollars; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments in account of the public debt, amounted to fifty million eighteen thousand two hundred and sixty-nine dollars. During the same period, payments made in redemption of premium, amounted to four million three hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. To the sum total of the receipts of that year, also, is added a balance remaining in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, amounting to twenty million nine hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars; a corresponding balance, therefore, of twenty million one hundred and seventy-three thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars, remains at the close of the year, and is applied, so far as it can, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, at the commencement of the year, was sixty-seven million three hundred and forty thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars, of which, then, the balance of twenty-two million three hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars, remains at the close of the year, and is applied, so far as it can, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, at the commencement of the year, was sixty-seven million three hundred and forty thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars, of which, then, the balance of twenty-two million three hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars, remains at the close of the year, and is applied, so far as it can, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, at the commencement of the year, was sixty-seven million three hundred and forty thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars, of which, then, the balance of twenty-two million three hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars, remains at the close of the year, and is applied, so far as it can, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, at the commencement of the year, was sixty-seven million three hundred and forty thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars, of which, then, the balance of twenty-two million three hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars, remains at the close of the year, and is applied, so far as it can, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, at the commencement of the year, was sixty-seven million three hundred and forty thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars, of which, then, the balance of twenty-two million three hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars, remains at the close of the year, and is applied, so far as it can, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of



THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:

Friday, December 8, 1854.

We anticipate our usual day of publication to lay before our readers the Message of the President.

We take this mode of returning our thanks to Wm. H. WELSH, Esq. of the American Legation at London, for several favors received from him during his sojourn there. His last reached us on Tuesday evening.

On the evening of the 1st, a little daughter of Wm. Erzberger, of this place, and a daughter of Mr. John Gilbert, on their return from school, were run over by a horse which was loose upon the street. The latter escaped unhurt; but the former was considerably injured, several teeth being knocked out, and her face much bruised. The Council have adopted an Ordinance to reach similar cases in future, as will be seen in another column.

A malicious rumor got into circulation a week or two ago, affecting the soundness of several Banks, amongst which was the Middletown, York, and Gettysburg. The ridiculous report, however, soon was checked. No institution stands firmer than does the one at this place. Managed with the care and prudence it is, and has been, no Bank should possess more confidence than it; and in this community there is but one opinion upon the subject. Its stock is above par; and every opportunity that presents itself to obtain it, is seized with avidity.

The West Chester Record, speaking of the report, says: "The Gettysburg and Middletown are once more in favor—that is, they will go out of doors, but will not go in the Bank of Chester County."

And why will they not go in the Bank of Chester County? The Bank of Gettysburg is as solvent as the Bank of Chester County—and as well prepared to pay all its liabilities; and there can be no good reason why it should not be received, except it be from mere whim, or worse.

The Message of the President, giving a very tedious, is a plain document, giving a per-spicious statement of our public affairs; and is, upon the whole, a respectable State paper.

There is one thing, however, which we regret to see—that he recommends a further reduction of duties on imports. This Free Trade policy has brought so much pecuniary trouble upon our country, that we have in hopes it would to some degree be abandoned; and we regret to find that the President is disposed to go even farther than before in the ruinous career.

Hard Times.

What are the causes that produce these hard times? There is but one answer—the scarcity of money. And why is money scarce? There are many pretended answers to this, but there is only one true answer: It is because we are great buyers abroad, instead of being great buyers at home. We send all our money to Europe, to pay for goods that we should manufacture ourselves; and so long as this thing continues, and we pay other nations fifty to a hundred millions a year more than they pay us, and hence require that amount annually from us in coin, it will take all the gold of California to meet our foreign indebtedness, without keeping off the hard times after all.

And what is the remedy? A "Judicious Tariff."

Another Warning.—Last night week, Mrs. Kirk, an elderly lady of Washington city, was dreadfully burned by etheral oil taking fire, while she was attempting to fill the lamp when the wick was burning, as she had often done before. Is it not strange that persons will not "learn wisdom by experience"?

The late snow storm has been exceedingly severe to the East. In many places the roads were completely blocked up; and it is feared there have been terrible disasters at sea. Serious marine disasters have occurred all along the coast, a large number of vessels having been driven ashore.

Something New under the Sun.—A stranger was arrested in York the other evening, on a singular charge. He was going about selling Daguerreotypes, which he offered at 25 cents each. He had evidently stolen them somewhere, and was taking this mode of "making a raise."

He was a German—and no doubt thought such things were of value in every one, no matter whose lineaments were there traced. He was allowed to "travel," however, having the daguerreotypes in the possession of Joseph K. Sharp.

The Progress of Crime.—A teller in one of the oldest banking houses in Chicago has disappeared, being a defaulter to an amount ranging from \$40,000 to \$70,000. It is supposed to have been squandered in gambling.

Governor of Virginia.—The Democratic State Convention of Virginia, which assembled at Staunton last week, nominated the Hon. Henry A. Wise for the gubernatorial chair.

Meeting of Congress.

On Monday last both houses of Congress assembled at the Capitol at 12 o'clock, and, having a quorum in each, immediately proceeded to business.

Mr. Atchison, President of the Senate, being absent, Hon. LEWIS CASS was chosen President pro tem.

The Message of the President of the U. States was received and read; and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Hon. Linn Boyd, Speaker, took the chair. After preliminary business, the President's Message was received and read—and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, the Hon. JESSAMINE B. DUNN, of Indiana, was elected President of the Senate pro tem, receiving 24 out of 35 votes. He was conducted to the Chair, and expressed his acknowledgments for the distinction he had received. A resolution to receive and continue the standing committees of last session was adopted, and also one to revive the committee on the Pacific Railroad. After some other routine business the Senate adjourned.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Phillips, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to reduce the duty on railroad iron, or to allow a credit thereon.

It was laid on the table, 97 to 71. Mr. Taylor, of Tennessee, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the repeal of the naturalization laws.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, Mr. Sellers, of Maryland, offered a resolution calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the House what was the object or objects of the meeting or conference of the American Ministers at Ostend, and whether the said meeting or conference was in obedience to instructions of the Secretary of State, what the said instructions were, and what was the result of the said meeting or conference.

The resolution gave rise to considerable debate. A motion to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations, was lost—ayes 83, nays 84; and pending the question on the adoption of the resolution, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, the House decided, 92 to 83, to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs—where we suppose the inquiry will be smothered.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, gave notice of his intention to move an amendatory act to the Naturalization laws. This subject is already before the House.

It will be remembered that Congress, at their last session, passed what was called the River and Harbor bill, and that the President vetoed it. The House, on Wednesday, took up the veto message, and the strength of the bill was tried against the veto, but it obtained only 90 votes to 85—not two-thirds. The bill is therefore lost—and the Executive will have prevailed against the public will.

The Finances.—The National Treasury is altogether in a prosperous condition. The President states the amount of revenue derived from all sources during the last fiscal year at over seventy-three millions of dollars. The expenditures, exclusive of payments on the public debt, amounted to something over fifty-one millions. The sums paid in redemption of the public debt exceeded twenty-four millions of dollars.

About the same balance as at the commencement of the fiscal year is expected to be remaining in the Treasury, to wit, some twenty-one millions, though the receipts are not expected to equal in amount those of the last year.

At no period, we may be allowed to add, has the condition of the finances been more propitious than the present for paying off obligations which have rested upon the country during the greater part of the present century.—*Nat. Int.*

Our Interchange with Spain.—The President seems to anticipate an amicable adjustment of our differences with Spain, in regard to which negotiations have been for some time pending. He has reason to believe that the present Government of Spain is more favorably inclined towards the United States than the preceding one, and that suitable arrangements will soon be made for restoring harmony and preserving peace between the two countries. This is gratifying information.—*Id.*

A pedlar, named Michael Shield, while attempting to get on a train of burden cars, at the Falls, on the Columbia road, on the 23d inst., fell and was killed.

Samuel Platts, of York, a brakeman on the Balt. and Susq. Railroad, lost his balance on the platform of a car on Thursday week, and fell on the rails. The train passed over his legs, breaking and mangleing both just below the knees. It is thought he may recover.

A colored man was also killed at Lancaster last week, by the cars running over him. His name was Taylor, and he resided at Columbia, where he had a wife and children.

It is rumored that Judge WATTS, of Carlisle, is likely to be appointed Attorney General by Gov. POLLOCK. We don't know whether he would accept, but we can think of no man who combines the same eminent qualifications for the office.

A duel took place in California

a short time since, between Col. D. J. Woodlief and Achilles Keweenaw. They fought with Mississippi rifles, at 40 paces. At the first fire the former was shot through the heart, and died instantly. Probably 100 persons witnessed the murder. Mrs. W. accompanied her husband on the occasion, and stopped in San Antonio while the party went out to fight. She returned with the body. The scene, when the wife of the dead man looked upon all that remained of the former partner of her joys and sorrows, whose silver thread of life was so abruptly cut, and who, but a few short hours before, had gone forth in the strength and pride of manhood, is said to have been affecting in the extreme. Col. Woodlief was a brave officer, and distinguished himself in the Texas Revolution, as well as the Mexican war. He had been engaged in a number of duels, had been wounded a number of times in battle, and carried to his grave three bullets in his body.

Raising a Bank Panic.—Some fellow with little wit and less brains, came to Lewistown a few days ago, and reported that the Middletown, York, Columbia and other banks below had been closed—in short were completely "busted." He then proceeded on his mission to Centre county, but was overhauled and brought back by a constable from Huntingdon, who arrested him for robbing a tavern up there! Travelers who can't keep up with the telegraph, ought to be careful how they invent or circulate such reports here, as our citizens have means to obtain intelligence quite equal or superior to such "mediums."—*Gazette.*

First Election in Kansas.—The election for a Delegate to Congress from the new territory of Kansas, took place on the 29th ult. The only issue made was upon the question of free or slave territory.

J. W. Whitfield was the squatters' candidate, and a pro-slavery man. He was elected by a large majority over Mr. Flenknicker, the candidate of the anti-slavery party.

The Frontier Flour Mills, at Black Rock, near Buffalo, were destroyed by fire on the 3d inst., together with all their contents, including 15,000 bushels of grain, and 3,000 barrels of flour. Loss \$63,000. The steamer International, which was lying at the dock, also caught fire, and was destroyed—loss \$80,000.

The butchers of New York are at logger-heads with the cattle dealers. They wish to break up the combination of cattle dealers who keep up the prices by commanding the market. The latter have one fixed market day, when they bring their cattle for sale. The butchers are determined to have no special market day, but to have the farmer bring his cattle in every day of the week.

Provisions for the Allies.—A firm at Albany, N. Y., received from Chicago, Ill., a few days ago, and forwarded a cargo of "Extra Indian Mess Beef," weighing 110 tons, consigned to a firm in London, and intended for the Crimea. It was packed at Chicago, and the charges paid on it for transportation to Albany amounted to over one thousand dollars.

The Civil War in China.—The circulars from Canton to September 23d, speak of continued attacks upon that city, one of which, on the 22d, lasted for several hours. The suburbs of Canton and the country for miles around have been made desolate.—The rebels were expecting reinforcements, when the attacks upon the city would probably be more vigorous. The amount of tea received at Canton, so far, the present season, as compared with last year, was very small.

The Farm Journal for December closes the volume, and as the January number commences a new one a favorable opportunity is afforded to those who wish to subscribe. This we believe, is the only agricultural journal published in Pennsylvania. It has a large number of the best farmers of the State among its contributors, and as their experience and opinions constantly spread its pages, it can scarcely happen that some fact of value may not be gained by every one engaged in agricultural pursuits. Published by J. M. Meredith & Co., West Chester, at \$1 a year.

Marriage in High Life.—Great preparations were made among the Philadelphia aristocracy, week before last, to attend the wedding of a couple of their circle. The ceremonies were to take place in the Episcopal Church, and the pavement was to be laid with the most costly carpet, from the home of the bride to the church, so as to protect their aristocratic feet from the touch of the vulgar bricks. But intelligence of the great preparations that were making got out among the curiosity-loving "common herd," who assembled before the dwelling in such crowds that the invited guests could not obtain entrance, and the procession to the church was utterly impossible.—The police were invoked, but they had a warm side for the "sovereigns," and would not interfere. The marriage accordingly had to take place in the dwelling, and much finery and formery were forced to "waste their fragrance on the desert air."

Much excitement exists in Rochester, New York, in consequence of the sudden disappearance, three weeks ago, of a respectable young woman of the name of EMMA MOORE. The opinion seems to be that she was forcibly carried away and murdered, but for what purpose is not known. Poor public meetings of the citizens have been held for the purpose of devising means to clear up the mystery. On Wednesday some five hundred persons turned out and made a thorough search of the country in the vicinity, but without success. The affair creates great excitement.

During the past year \$269,400 have been contributed for charitable purposes by citizens of Boston, besides the large amount in private charities, not made known.

The Escape of Miss Bunkley from Emmitsburg.

The Lady Superintress of the Sisterhood at Emmitsburg has written the following to a gentleman at Washington, in relation to the escape of Miss Bunkley: "Miss Bunkley was with us ten months. She came here for the first time about two years ago to make a retreat, and then petitioned to be received, but was advised to wait. A year after, she renewed her petition, was received on trial, and has always appeared to be happy. We were greatly surprised when she was found missing, and much pained that she should have left us as she did. It is well known that we do not desire to keep any one here who has not a desire to remain; and had Miss B. expressed such a wish she would have been sent home immediately. We felt uneasy about her when we heard from the neighbors that such a person was seen on the road, about daylight, and fearing something might happen her, we sent our overseer to make some inquiries, who learned that she was in Croagertown. As soon as we found out that she had really gone, I wrote to her father in Norfolk, telling him our uneasiness, and expressed the hope she had gone direct to Norfolk. [I kept a copy of this letter.]

"It can be proven by one hundred boarders in our institution, Protestants and Catholics, that Miss B. never taught anything except some lessons on the piano. She was free to write when and as often as she pleased; was never heard to speak any language but the English, and we doubt much if she knew any other. Should any further information be necessary, we can give it; but I believe this is all that is necessary at present."

Letter from California.—The steamer Star of the West has arrived at New York with news from California nine days later. The steamer brings \$787,000 in specie. An election in San Francisco for City Comptroller, has resulted in a large majority for the Know-Nothing candidate. Nineteen convicts in the State Prison had revolted, and attempted to escape, but were overpowered by the keepers. One of the prisoners was killed in the conflict.

Excitement at Cairo, Ill.—CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—The Louisville papers of this morning contain a statement of an exciting circumstance which occurred at Cairo, Ill., a day or two since. A colored man, who kept a grog shop on a flat boat at Cairo, having been sued for \$60, and judgment rendered against him, threatened to shoot the magistrate if he refused to let him off. Afterwards he armed himself and took his stand on the boat. The latter was quickly surrounded by a number of people, when the negro fired into the crowd, wounding four persons. The boat was immediately set on fire by the crowd and set loose. Whilst out in the stream the negro tied a weight around his neck, jumped overboard and was drowned, thus escaping the more terrible death intended for him by the excited crowd.

Freightful Railroad Collision.—Passenger Cars Burned.—PORTLAND, Dec. 1.—The train from Island Pond for Portland, on the Grand Trunk Railway this afternoon, when near Thompson's Mills in the town of Stark, was brought to a standstill by the snow plough getting off the track. At that moment the down freight train approached, and before its progress could be checked ran into the other train, smashing the cars and severely injuring eighteen persons.—Two of the passenger cars took fire from the upsetting of the stores, and were burned.—Upon the receipt of the intelligence of the accident, Mr. Corson, the superintendent of the road, with surgeons and other assistants, proceeded to the scene of the disaster in a special train.

In the Buffalo poor house a man named Kane murdered his wife from jealousy, and also murdered himself. He was a one armed fellow, and did the business of both very effectively. While cutting his own throat, he would make a gash, and then kiss his wife, who lay dead beside him, then gash and kiss again until he was secured. He died in half an hour.

Married, on the 26th ult. by Rev. J. Seaborn, Mr. JOHN H. RAFTER, to Miss BARBARA J. LIND, both of Lewistown.

On the 25th ult. Dr. SAMUEL BERLUCCHI, formerly of this place, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH POTTS, of Pennsylvania.

On the 24th ult. Mr. CATHERINE HERBERT, mother of Mr. Jacob Herbert, near this place, in the 94th year of her age.

In York on Monday last, Mr. MARTIN EBERT, and about 60 years.

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The Markets.

BALTIMORE—Friday last.
Flour, \$8 12 to 8 18
Wheat, 1 80 to 1 95
Rye, 1 12 to 1 20
Corn, 70 to 82
Oats, 47 to 50
Cloverseed, 6 25 to 6 50
Timothyseed, 8 25 to 8 50
Flaxseed, 1 21 to 1 37
Beef Cattle, 5 00 to 5 50
Hogs, 5 50 to 6 00

YORK—Friday last.
Flour, per bbl., from stores, \$9 00
Do., from wagons, 8 00
Wheat, per bushel, 1 75(1) 90
Rye, 1 12
Corn, 75
Oats, 47
Timothy Seed, per bushel, 3 50
Plaster Paris, per ton, 7 00

HANOVER—Thursday last.
Flour, from Wagons, \$8 00
Do. Retail, 8 50
Wheat, per bushel, 1 70(1) 85
Rye, 1 12
Corn, 75
Oats, 45
Timothy Seed, 3 00
Clover Seed, 6 00
Flax Seed, 1 25
Plaster Paris, per ton, 7 00

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and SAMUEL R. RUSSELL and JOHN M'GINLEY, Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 15th of January next.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

HENRY THOMAS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 8, 1854.

I. O. R. M. You will meet on Friday evening next, in the Wigwam, (McConaughy's Hall) at 6 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

AUG. SCHWARTZ, C. of R. Persons wishing to connect themselves with this Tribe, will please apply to any of the members. Dec. 8.

Agricultural Society. SPECIAL MEETING. At the last meeting of the "Adams County Agricultural Society," it was resolved, that subjects connected with Agriculture be discussed at the meetings of the Society, and that the first topic for inquiry be, "The Application of Lime to Land." A special meeting was also ordered, to take place on Saturday in January next, (being the 6th of the month) at 10 o'clock, A. M.; at which time the above subject will be taken up; and it is expected that there will be a general participation, particularly by those who have used Lime in Agricultural processes, and whose observation and experience have furnished them with facts more or less valuable. The meeting will doubtless be an interesting and instructive one, and all are invited to it.

JOHN M'GINLEY, Pres't. H. J. STABLE, Sec'y. Dec. 4.

Collectors, Take Notice! THE Collectors of Taxes of the different Townships of Adams County, are hereby notified that they will be required to settle their duplicates on or before Friday the 23rd day of December next, on which day the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary examinations.

JOHN MICKLEY, Jr., JAMES J. WILLS, GEORGE MYERS, Nov. 27.

NOTICE. Estate of George W. D. Irvin, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE W. D. IRVIN, late of Hamilton township, Adams County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the borough of Gettysburg, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JAMES G. REED, Adm'r. Dec. 4.

NOTICE. Estate of Joseph Deardorff, deceased. LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOSEPH DEARDORFF, late of Reading township, Adams County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Washington township, York County, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

M. S. BOWER, Ex'r. Nov. 27.

Wanted Immediately. A TEACHER to have charge of the School of colored children in the Borough of Gettysburg during the coming winter. Apply to R. G. MCNEARY, Pres't. of Board of Directors. Oct. 23.

CALL AND SEE THE FRESH CROCKERS! JACOB NORBECK

Just received, and is now opening, a large and carefully selected assortment of CROCKERS, of all kinds, and of the best quality, to which he invites the attention of the public. It consists of Sugar, Coffee, Milk, and all kinds of Tea, of superior quality, all kinds of Buckets, Pails, of the best quality, Shad, Herring, Mackerel, Raisins, &c., a large supply of all kinds of Canned, all kinds of Pickles, Cheese, Biscuits, &c., the best kind of White Corn HOMOINY, besides every article in the Grocery line—which he is determined to sell very cheap. He invites the public generally to call and try his Goods, and he knows they will be pleased. Nov. 20.

A FARM FOR RENT, NEAR Marsh Creek, containing 150 acres. Inquire at this Office. Nov. 27.

THE Stockholders of the "Gettysburg Railroad Company," will meet at the Court House in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 5th day of January, A. D. 1855, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, to choose, by a majority of the votes present, a President and Twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The past has been an eventful year, and will be hereafter referred to as a marked epoch in the history of the world. While we have been happily preserved from the calamities of war, our domestic prosperity has not been entirely unimpaired. The crops, in portions of the country, have been nearly cut off. Disease has prevailed to a greater extent than usual, and the sacrifice of human life, through casualties by sea and land, is without a parallel. But the pestilence has swept by, and restored salubrity invites the absent to their homes, and the return of business to its ordinary channels. If the earth has rewarded the labor of her husbandmen less bountifully than in preceding seasons, it has left him with abundance for domestic wants, and a large surplus for exportation. In the present, therefore, as in the past, we find ample grounds for reverent thankfulness to the God of Grace and Providence, for his protecting care and merciful dealings with us as a people.

Although our attention has been arrested by painful interest in pressing events, yet our country feels no more than the slight vibrations of the convulsions which have shaken Europe. As individuals we cannot repress sympathy with human suffering nor regret for the causes which produce it. As a nation, we are reminded that whatever interrupts the peace, or checks the prosperity, of any part of Christendom, tends, more or less, to involve our own. The condition of States is not unlike that of individuals. They are mutually dependent upon each other. Amicable relations between them, and reciprocal good will, are essential for the promotion of whatever is desirable in their moral, social and political condition. Hence it has been our earnest endeavor to maintain peace and friendly intercourse with all nations.

The wise theory of this Government, so early adopted and steadily pursued, of avoiding all entangling alliances, has hitherto exempted it from many complications, in which it would otherwise have become involved. Notwithstanding this our clearly defined and well-sustained course of action, and our geographical position so remote from Europe, increasing disposition has been manifested, by some of its governments, to supervise, and, in certain respects, to direct our foreign policy. In plans for adjusting the balance of power among themselves, they have assumed to take us into account, and would constrain us to conform our conduct to their views. One or another of the powers of Europe has, from time to time, undertaken to enforce arbitrary regulations, contrary to many respects to the established principles of international law. That law, the United States have, in their foreign intercourse, uniformly repeated and observed, and they cannot recognize any such interpolations therein, as the temporary interests of others may suggest. They do not admit that the sovereigns of one continent, or of a particular community of States, can legislate for all others.

Leaving the trans-Atlantic nations to adjust their political system in the way they may think best for their common welfare, the independent powers of this continent may well assert the right to be exempt from all annoying interference on their part. Systematic abstention from intimate political connection with distant foreign nations, does not conflict with giving the widest range to our foreign commerce.—This distinction, so clearly marked in history, seems to have been overlooked, or disregarded, by some leading foreign States. Our refusal to be brought within, and subjected to, their peculiar system, has, I fear, created a jealous distrust of our conduct, and indeed, in their part, occasional acts of disturbing effect upon our foreign relations. Our present attitude and past course give assurance, which should not be questioned, that our purposes are not aggressive, nor threatening to the safety and welfare of other nations. Our military establishment, in time of peace, is adapted to maintain exterior defenses, and to preserve order among the aboriginal tribes within the limits of the Union. Our naval force is intended only for the protection of our citizens abroad, and of our commerce, diffused, as it is, over all the seas of the globe. The government of the United States, being essentially pacific in policy, stands prepared to repel invasion by the voluntary service of a patriotic people, and provides no permanent means of foreign aggression. These considerations should allay all apprehension, that we are disposed to encroach on the rights, or endanger the security, of other States.

Some European powers have regarded, with disquieting concern, the territorial expansion of the United States. This rapid growth has resulted from the legitimate exercise of sovereign rights, belonging alike to all nations, and by many liberally exercised. Under such circumstances, it could hardly have been expected that those among them, which have, with a comparatively recent period, subdued and absorbed ancient kingdoms, planted their standards upon every continent, and now possess, or claim the control of, the islands of every ocean as their appropriate domain, would look with unfriendly sentiments upon the acquisitions of this country, in every instance honorably obtained, or would feel themselves justified in impeding our advancement to a spirit of aggression or to a passion for political predominance.

Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other. Over this great interest, in which not only our merchants but all classes of citizens at least indirectly are concerned, it is the duty of the executive and legislative branches of the government to exercise a careful supervision, and adopt proper measures for its protection. The policy which I have had in view, in regard to this interest, embraces its future as well as its present security.

Long experience has shown that, in general, when the principal powers of Europe are engaged in war, the rights of neutral nations are endangered. This consideration led, in the progress of the war of our independence, to the formation of the celebrated confederacy of armed neutrality, a primary object of which was to assert the doctrine, that free ships make free

goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war; a doctrine which, from the very commencement of our national being, has been a cherished idea of the statesmen of this country.

At one period or another, every maritime power has, by some solemn treaty stipulation, recognized that principle; and it might have been hoped that it would come to be universally received and respected as a rule of international law. But the refusal of one power prevented this, and in the next great war which ensued, that of the French Revolution, it failed to be respected among the belligerent states of Europe. Notwithstanding this, the principle is generally admitted to be a sound and salutary one; so much so, that, at the commencement of the existing war in Europe, Great Britain and France announced their purpose to observe it for the present; not, however, as a recognized international right, but a mere concession for the time being.

The cooperation, however, of these two powerful maritime nations in the interest of neutral rights, appeared to me to afford an occasion, inviting and justifying, on the part of the United States, a renewed effort to make the doctrine in question a principle of international law, by means of special conventions between the several powers of Europe and America. Accordingly, a proposition, embracing not only the rule that free ships make free goods, except contraband articles, but also the less contested one, that neutral property, other than contraband, though on board enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation, has been submitted by this government to those of Europe and America.

Russia acted promptly in this matter, and a convention was concluded between that country and the United States, providing for the observance of the principles announced, not only as between themselves, but also as between them and all other nations, which shall enter into like stipulations. None of the other powers have as yet taken final action on the subject. I am not aware, however, that any objection to the proposed stipulation has been made; but on the contrary, they are acknowledged to be essential to the security of neutral commerce; and the only apparent obstacle to their general adoption is in the possibility that it may be encumbered by inadmissible conditions.

The King of the Netherlands has expressed to our minister at Naples his readiness to concur in our proposition relative to neutral rights, and to enter into a convention on that subject. The King of Prussia entirely approves of the project of a treaty to the same effect, submitted to him, but proposes an additional article providing for the renunciation of privateering. Such an article, for most obvious reasons, is much desired by nations having naval establishments, large in proportion to their foreign commerce. If it were adopted as an international rule, the commerce of a nation having comparatively a small naval force would be very much at the mercy of its enemy, in case of war with a power of decided naval superiority.

The bare statement of the condition in which the United States would be placed, after having surrendered the right to resort to privateers, in the event of war with a belligerent of naval supremacy, will show that this government could never listen to such a proposition. The navy of the first maritime power in Europe is at least ten times as large as that of the United States. The foreign commerce of the two countries is nearly equal, and about equally exposed to hostile depredations.

In war between that power and the United States, without resort on our part to our mercantile marine, the means of our energy to inflict injury upon our commerce would be twofold greater than ours to retaliate. We could not extricate our country from this unequal condition, with such an enemy, unless we at once departed from our present peaceful policy, and became a great naval power. Nor would this country be better situated in war with one of the secondary naval powers.—Though the naval disparity would be less, the greater extent and more exposed condition of our wide spread commerce would give any of them a like advantage over us.

The proposition to enter into engagements to forego resort to privateers, in case this country should be forced into war with a great naval power, is not entitled to more favorable consideration than would be a proposition to agree not to accept the services of volunteers for operations on land. When the honor or the rights of our country require it to assume a hostile attitude, it confidently relies upon the patriotism of its citizens, not ordinarily devoted to the military profession, to augment the army and the navy so as to make them fully adequate to the emergency which calls them into action.

The proposal to surrender the right to employ privateers is professionally founded upon the principle that private property of unoffending non-combatants, though enemies, should be exempt from the ravages of war; but the proposed surrender goes but little way in carrying out that principle, which equally requires that such private property should not be seized or molested by national ships of war. Should the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing, as a rule of international law, to exempt private property upon the ocean, from seizure by public armed cruisers, as well as by privateers, the United States will readily meet them upon that broad ground.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to coast fisheries, and international trade with the British North American provinces, have been exchanged, and some of its anticipated advantages are already enjoyed by us, although its full execution was to abide certain acts of legislation not yet fully performed. So soon as it was ratified, Great Britain opened to our commerce the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and to our fishermen unobstructed access to the shores and bays, from which they had been previously excluded, on the coasts of the North American provinces; in return for which, she asked for the unobstructed free of duty, into the ports of the United States, of the fish caught on the same coast by British fishermen. This being the compensation, stipulated in the treaty, for privileges of the high seas and value to the United States, which were thus voluntarily yielded before it became effective, the request

seemed to me to be a reasonable one; but it could not be acceded to, from want of authority to suspend our laws imposing duties upon all foreign fish. In the meantime, the treasury department issued a regulation for ascertaining the duties paid or secured by bonds on fish caught on the coasts of the British provinces, and brought to our markets by British subjects, after the fishing-grounds had been made fully accessible to the citizens of the United States. I recommend to your favorable consideration a proposition, which will be submitted to you, for authority to refund the duties and cancel the bonds thus received. The provinces of Canada and New Brunswick have also anticipated the full operation of the treaty, by legislative arrangements respectively, to admit, free of duty, the products of the United States mentioned in the free list of the treaty; and an arrangement, similar to that regarding British fish, has been made for duties now chargeable on the products of those provinces enumerated in the same free list, and introduced therefrom into the United States; a proposition for refunding which will, in my judgment, be in like manner entitled to your favorable consideration.

There is difference of opinion between the United States and Great Britain, as to the boundary line of the Territory of Washington adjoining the British possessions on the Pacific, which has already lent to difficulties on the part of the citizens and local authorities of the two governments. I recommend that provision be made for a commission, to be joined by one on the part of her Britannic Majesty, for the purpose of running and establishing the line in controversy. Certain stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the treaty concluded by the United States and Great Britain in 1846, regarding possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, have given rise to serious disputes, and it is important to all concerned, that summary means of settling them amicably should be devised. I have reason to believe, that an arrangement can be made on just terms, for the extinguishment of the rights in question, embracing, also, the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the navigation of the river Columbia; and I therefore suggest to your consideration, the expediency of making a contingent appropriation for that purpose.

France was the early and efficient ally of the United States in their struggle for independence. From that time to the present, with occasionally slight interruptions, cordial relations of friendship have existed between the governments and people of the two countries. The kindly sentiments, cherished alike by both nations, have led to extensive social and commercial intercourse, which, I trust, will not be interrupted or checked by any casual event of an apparently unsatisfactory character. The French consul at San Francisco was, not long since, brought into the United States district court at that place, by compulsory process, as a witness in favor of another foreign consul, in violation, as the French government conceived, of his privileges under our consular convention with France. There being nothing in the transaction which could imply disrespect to France or its consul, such explanation has been made, as I hope will be satisfactory. Subsequently, misunderstanding arose on the subject of the French government having, as it appeared, abruptly excluded the American minister to Spain from passing through France, on his way from London to Madrid. But that government has unequivocally disavowed any design to deny the right of transit to the minister of the United States; and after explanation to this effect, he has resumed his journey, and actually returned through France to Spain. I herewith lay before Congress the correspondence on this subject between our envoy at Paris, and the minister of foreign relations to the French government.

The position of our affairs with Spain remains as at the close of your last session. Internal agitation, assuming very nearly the character of political revolution, has recently convulsed that country. The late ministers were violently expelled from power, and men, of very different views in relation to its internal affairs, have succeeded. Since this change there has been no propitious opportunity to resume, and press on, negotiations for the adjustment of the pending difficulties. There is reason to believe that our minister will find the present government more favorably inclined than the preceding to comply with our just demands, and to make suitable arrangements for restoring harmony, and preserving peace, between the two countries.

Negotiations are pending with Denmark, to discontinue the practice of levying tolls on our vessels and their cargoes passing through the Sound. I do not doubt that we can claim exemption therefrom, as a matter of right. It is admitted on all hands, that this exaction is sanctioned, not by the general principles of the law of nations, but only by special conventions, which most of the commercial nations have entered into with Denmark. The fifth article of our treaty of 1826, with Denmark, provides, that there shall not be paid on the vessels of the United States and their cargoes when passing through the Sound, higher duties than those of the most favored nations. This may be regarded as an implied agreement to submit to the tolls during the continuance of the treaty, and, consequently, may embarrass the assertion of our right to be released therefrom. There are also other provisions in the treaty which ought to be modified. It was to remain in force for ten years, and until one year after either party should give notice to the other of intention to terminate it. I deem it expedient that the contemplated notice should be given to the government of Denmark.

The naval expedition, despatched about two years since, for the purpose of establishing relations with the empire of Japan, has been ably and skillfully conducted to a successful termination by the officer to whom it was entrusted. A treaty, opening certain of the ports of that populous country, has been negotiated; and in order to give full effect thereto, it only remains to exchange ratifications, and adopt requisite commercial regulations.

The treaty lately concluded between the United States and Mexico settled some of our most embarrassing difficulties with that country, but numerous claims upon it for wrongs and injuries to our citizens remained unadjusted, and many new cases have been recently added to the former list of grievances. Our legislation has been earnest in its endeavors to obtain from the Mexican government, a favorable consideration of these claims, but hitherto without success. This failure is, probably, in some measure, to be ascribed to the disturbed condition of that country. It has been my anxious desire to maintain friendly relations with the Mexican republic, and cause its rights and territories to be respected, not only by our citizens, but by foreigners, who have resorted to the United States for the purpose of organizing hostile expeditions against some of the States of that Republic. The defenseless condition in which its frontiers have been left, has stimulated lawless adventurers to embark in these enterprises, and greatly increased the difficulty of enforcing our obligations of neutrality. Regarding it as my solemn duty to fulfill efficiently, these obligations, not only towards Mexico, but to other foreign nations, I have exerted all the powers with which I am invested to defeat such criminal proceedings, and bring to punishment those who, by taking a part therein, violated our laws. The energy and activity of our civil and military authorities have frustrated the designs of those who meditated expeditions of this character, except in two instances. One of these, composed of foreigners, was at first contemplated and aided by the Mexican government itself, it having been deceived as to its real object. The other, small in number, eluded the vigilance of the magistracy at San Francisco, and succeeded in reaching the Mexican territory; but the effective measures taken by this government compelled the abandonment of the undertaking.

The commission to establish the new line between the United States and Mexico, according to the provisions of the treaty of the 30th of December last, has been organized, and the work is already commenced. Our treaties with the Argentine confederation, and with the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay, secure to us the free navigation of the river La Plata, and some of its larger tributaries; but the same success has not attended our endeavors to open the Amazon. The reasons in favor of the free use of that river, I had occasion to present fully in a former message, and considering the cordial relations between our government and that of Brazil, it may be expected that pending negotiations will eventually reach a favorable result.

Convenient means of transit, between several parts of a country, are not only desirable for the objects of commercial and personal communication, but essential to its existence under one government. Separated as are the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States by the whole breadth of the continent, still the inhabitants of each are closely bound together by community of origin and institutions, and by strong attachment to the Union. Hence the constant and increasing intercourse, and vast interchange of commercial productions, between these remote divisions of the Republic. At the present time, the most practicable and only commodious routes for communication between them, are by the way of the Isthmus of Central America. It is the duty of the government to secure these avenues against all danger of interruption.

In relation to Central America, perplexing questions existed between the United States and Great Britain at the time of the session of California. These, as well as questions which subsequently arose concerning inter-oceanic communication across the isthmus, were, as it was supposed, adjusted by the treaty of April 19, 1850; but, unfortunately, they have been re-opened by serious misunderstanding as to the import of some of its provisions, a re-adjustment of which is now under consideration. Our minister at London has made strenuous efforts to accomplish this desirable object, but has not yet found it possible to bring the negotiations to a termination.

As incidental to these questions, I deem it proper to notice an occurrence which happened in Central America, near the close of the last session of Congress. So soon as the necessity was perceived of establishing inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus, a company was organized, under authority of the State of Nicaragua, and composed, for the most part, of citizens of the United States, for the purpose of opening a transit route, by the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, which route became an eligible and much used route in the transportation of our citizens and their property between the Atlantic and Pacific. Meanwhile, and in anticipation of the completion and importance of this transit way, a number of adventurers had taken possession of the old Spanish port at the mouth of the river San Juan, in open defiance of the States of Central America, which, upon their becoming independent, had rightly succeeded to the local sovereignty and jurisdiction of Spain. These adventurers undertook to change the name of the place from San Juan del Norte to Greytown, and, though at first pretending to act as the subjects of the fictitious sovereignty of the Mosquito Indians, they subsequently repudiated the control of any power whatever, assumed to adopt distinct political organization, and declared themselves an independent sovereign State. If, at some time, a fair case was entertained that they might become a civilized and respectable community, that have soon manifested claims to civil jurisdiction over Punta Arenas, a position on the opposite side of the river San Juan, which was in possession, under a title wholly independent of them, of citizens of the United States, interested in the Nicaragua Transit Company, and which was indispensably necessary to the prosperous operation of that route across the Isthmus. The company resisted their groundless claims; whereupon they proceeded to destroy some of its buildings, and attempted violently to dispossess it.

At a later period they organized a strong force for the purpose of demolishing the establishment at Punta Arenas, but this mischievous design was defeated by the intervention of one of our ships of war, at that time in the harbor of San Juan. Subsequently to this, in May last, a body of men from Greytown crossed over to Punta Arenas, arrogating authority to arrest, on the charge of murder, a captain of the steamboats of the Transit Company. Being well aware that the claim was groundless, they were not deterred from this act, as had been on previous occasions, they went prepared to assert it by force of arms. Our minister to Central America happened to be present on that occasion. Believing that the captain of the steamboat was innocent, that he witnessed the transaction on which the charge was founded, and believing, also, that the landing party, having no jurisdiction over the place where they proposed to make the arrest, would encounter desperate resistance if they persisted in their purpose, he interposed, effectually, to prevent violence and bloodshed. The American minister afterwards visited Greytown, and whilst he was there, a mob, including certain of the so-called public functionaries of the place, surrounded the house in which he was residing, and threatened to arrest him, by order of some person exercising the chief authority. While parleying with them, a boat, despatched from the American steamer "Northern," crossed the river, and a crowd of men, in a boat, were seen to be approaching the shore, in a menacing manner, and were fired into by the town guard, and

compelled to return. These incidents, together with the known character of the population of Greytown, and their excited state, induced just apprehensions that the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas would be in jeopardy, should the departure of the steamer, with her passengers, for New York, be postponed, and in order to ensure the safety of passengers and property passing over the route, a temporary force was organized, at considerable expense to the United States, for which provision was made at the last session of Congress.

This pretended community, a heterogeneous assemblage gathered from various countries, and composed, for the most part, of blacks and persons of mixed blood, had previously given other indications of mischievous and dangerous propensities. Early in the same month, property was clandestinely abstracted from the depot of the Transit Company, and taken to Greytown. The plunderers obtained shelter there, and their pursuers were driven back by a people, who only protected the wrong-doers, and shared the plunder, but treated with violence and violence those who sought to retrieve their property.

Such, in substance, are the facts submitted to my consideration, and proved by trustworthy evidence. I could not doubt that the case demanded the interposition of this government. Justice required that reparation should be made for so many and such gross wrongs, and that a course of insolence and plunder, tending directly to the insecurity of the lives of numerous travellers, and of the rich treasure belonging to our citizens, passing over this transit way, should be perpetually arrested. Whatever it might be in other respects, the community in question, in power to do mischief, was not despicable. It was well provided with arms, small arms, and ammunition, and easily capable of seizing on the unarmed boats, freighted with millions of property, which passed almost daily to and from the government, and in defiance of recognized dominion, on connection with any one to which the United States or their injured citizens might apply for redress, or which could be held responsible, in any way, for the outrages committed. Not standing before the world in the attitude of an organized political society, being neither competent to exercise the rights nor to discharge the obligations of a government, it was, in fact, a marauding establishment, too dangerous to be disregarded, and too guilty to pass unpunished, and yet incapable of being treated in any other way than as a piratical resort of outlaws, or a camp of savages, preying on emigrant trains or caravans, and the frontier settlements of civilized States.

So soon as notice was given to the people of Greytown that this government required them to repair their injuries, they had done so to our citizens, and to make some apology for their insult of our minister, and that the war would be despatched thither to enforce compliance with these demands. But the notice passed unheeded. Thereupon, a commander of the navy, in charge of the sloop-of-war "Cyane," was ordered to repeat the demands, and to insist upon a compliance therewith. Finding that neither the populace, nor those assuming to have authority over their conduct, he warned them, by a public proclamation, that if they did not give satisfaction within a time specified, he would bombard the town. By this procedure he afforded them opportunity to provide for their personal safety. To those also who desired to about to be afflicted on the offending town, he furnished the means of removing their effects, by the boats of his ship, and of a steamer, which he procured and ordered to the port for that purpose. At length, perceiving that his position on the part of the town was not in conformity with his requisitions, he appealed to the commander of her Britannic Majesty's schooner "Hermula," who was seen to have interceded, and apparently much influence with the leaders among them—to interpose, and persuade them to take some course calculated to save the necessity of resorting to the extreme measures indicated in his proclamation; but that officer, instead of acceding to the request, did nothing more than to protest against the contemplated bombardment. No steps of any sort were taken, by the people, to give the satisfaction required. No individuals, if any there were, who regarded themselves as not responsible for the misconduct of the community, adopted any means to separate themselves from the fate of the guilty. The several changes, on which the demands for redress were made, had been publicly known to all for some time, and were again announced to them. They did not display any intention of extrication of their conduct; but continuously refused to hold any intercourse with the commander of the "Cyane." By their obstinate silence they seemed rather desirous to provoke chastisement than to escape it. There is ample reason to believe that this conduct of wanton defiance, on their part, is imputable chiefly to the delusive idea that the American government would be deterred from punishing them, through fear of displeasing a formidable foreign power, which they presumed to think, looked with complacency upon their aggressive and insulting deportment towards the United States. The "Cyane" at length fired upon the town. Before much injury had been done, the fire was twice suspended, in order to afford opportunity for an arrangement; but this was declined. Most of the buildings of the place, of little value generally, were, in consequence, destroyed, but, owing to the consideration shown to our naval commander, there was no destruction of life.

When the "Cyane" was ordered to Central America, it was confidently hoped and expected that no occasion would arise for a resort to violence and destruction of property and loss of life. Instructions to that effect were given to her commander. And an extreme case would have been requisite had not the people themselves, by their extraordinary conduct in the affair, frustrated all the possible mild measures for obtaining satisfaction. A withdrawal from the place, the object of his visit, and a retreat, would, under the circumstances, in which the commander of the "Cyane" found himself, have been absolute abandonment of all claim of our citizens for indemnification, and submissive acquiescence in national indignity. It would have encouraged in these lawless men a spirit of insolence and rapine most dangerous to the lives and property of our citizens at Punta Arenas, and probably would have led to great and irreparable mischief, should the community have been continually passing over the Nicaragua route. Recently would have been sent satisfaction to me if the objects of the "Cyane's" mission could have been consummated without any act of public force; but the arrogant contumacy of the offenders rendered it impossible to avoid the alternative, either to break up their establishment, or to leave them impressed with the idea that they might persevere with impunity in a career of insolence and plunder.

This transaction has been the subject of complaint on the part of some foreign powers, and has been characterized with more harshness than of justice. If comparisons were to be instituted, it would not be difficult to present repeated instances in the history of civilization, where communities, far less offending and more defenceless than Greytown, have been chastised with much greater severity, and where not cities only have been laid in ruins, but human life has been recklessly sacrificed, and the blood of the innocent made profusely to mingle with that of the guilty. Passing from foreign to domestic affairs, your attention is naturally directed to the trial of a community of the country, always a subject of general interest. For complete and exact in-

formation regarding the finances, and the various branches of the public service connected therewith, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, from which it will appear that the amount of revenue during the last fiscal year, from all sources, was seventy-three million five hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments in account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-eight million one hundred and twenty-two thousand and eight hundred dollars. During the same period, the Treasury received in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounts to twenty-four million three hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. (To the sum total of the receipts of that year is to be added a balance remaining in the Treasury at the commencement thereof, amounting to twenty-one million nine hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars; and at the close of the same year, a corresponding balance amounting to twenty-million one hundred and thirty-seven thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars of receipts above expenditures, also remained in the Treasury. Although, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the likely result of the current fiscal year are not likely to exceed in amount those of the last, yet expenditures by at least fifteen millions of dollars, I shall, therefore, endeavor to direct that the surplus revenue be applied, so far as it can be judiciously and economically done, to the reduction of the public debt, the amount of which, at the commencement of the last fiscal year, was sixty-seven million three hundred and forty thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars; of which there had been paid on the twentieth day of November, 1854, the sum of twenty-two million three hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars, leaving a balance of outstanding public debt of forty-four million nine hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars, redeemable at different periods within fourteen years. They also remain of already due interest on that debt, the sum of three thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars. This statement exhibits the fact, that the annual income of the government greatly exceeds the amount of its public debt, and that the latter remains unpaid, only because the time of payment has not yet matured, and it cannot be discharged at once, except the option of public creditors, who prefer to retain the securities of the United States and the other fact, not less striking, that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for prudent and economical administration of the government.

The estimates presented to Congress from the different Executive Departments, at the last session, amounted to thirty-eight million four hundred and six thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars; and the appropriations made to the sum of fifty-eight million one hundred and sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars. Of this excess of appropriations over estimates, however, more than twenty millions was applied to extraordinary operations, having reference to the ordinary expenditures. Another oblique reference to the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury presents a series of tables showing the operation of the revenue system for several successive years, and as the general principle of reduction of duties with a view to revenue and not protection may now be regarded as the settled policy of the country, I just that little difficulty will be encountered in detailing the details of a measure to that effect.

In connection with this subject, I deem it my duty to call attention to the laws, which relate to the collection of the government revenue. There is an express provision of law, requiring the records and papers of a public character of all federal officers of the government, to be left in their offices for the use of their successors, in any provision declaring it felony on their part to make false entries in the books, or to falsify accounts. In the absence of such express provision by law, the outgoing officers, in any instance, have claimed, and exercised the right to take into their own possession, important books and papers, on the ground that these were their private property; and have placed them beyond the reach of the government. Conduct of this character, brought in several instances to the notice of the present Secretary of the Treasury, naturally awakened his suspicion, and resulted in the disclosure that four persons, namely, Oswego, Toledo, Sandusky, and Milwaukee, the treasury had, by false entries, been defrauded, within the four years preceding March 1853, of the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. The great difficulty with which the detection of these frauds has been attended, in consequence of the abstraction of books and papers by the retiring officers, and the facility with which similar frauds in the public service may be perpetrated, render the necessity of new legislation, in the respects above referred to, quite obvious. For other material modifications of the revenue laws which seem to me desirable, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That report, and the tables which accompany it, furnish ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial security of the country rests, and of the salutary influence of the independent treasury system upon commerce and all monetary operations.

The experience of the last year furnishes additional reasons, I regret to say, of a painful character, for the recommendation heretofore made, to provide for increasing the military force, and to increase the territory inhabited by the Indians. The section of the frontier has suffered much from the incursions of predatory bands, and large parties of emigrants to our Pacific possessions have been massacred with impunity. The recurrence of such scenes can only be prevented by teaching these wild tribes the power of, and their responsibility to, the United States. From the garrisons of our frontier posts, it is only possible to detach troops in small bodies; and though these have on all occasions displayed a gallantry and a stern devotion to duty, which on a larger field would have commanded universal admiration, they have usually suffered severely in these conflicts with superior numbers, and have sometimes been entirely sacrificed. All the disposable force of the army is already employed on this service, and is known to be wholly inadequate to the protection which should be afforded. The public mind of the country has been recently shocked by savage atrocities committed upon defenceless emigrants and border settlements, and hardly less by the necessary destruction of valuable lives, where inadequate detachments of troops have undertaken to furnish the needed aid. With an increase of the military force, these scenes will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larger scale, and with more disastrous consequences. Congress, I am sure, will perceive that the plainest duties and responsibilities of government are involved in this question, and I doubt not that prompt action may be confidently anticipated when delay must be attended by such fearful hazards.

The bill of the last session providing for an increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments, but in elevating the position in the class of men who enter the service. I regret that corresponding consideration was not bestowed on the officers, who, in view of their character and services, are the expenses to which they are naturally sub-

ject, receive at present what is, in my judgment, inadequate compensation. The valuable services constantly rendered by the army, and its indispensable importance, as the nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation can promptly gather in the hour of danger, sufficiently attest the wisdom; but the theory of our system, and the wise practice under it, require that a properly commensurate with our extended limit and frontier relations. While scrupulously adhering to this principle, I find, in existing circumstances, a necessity for increase of our military force, and it is believed that four new regiments—two of infantry and two of mounted men—will be sufficient to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of such urgency, it would be shown that the additional expense would be comparatively light.

With the increase of the numerical force of the army should, I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its organization and administration. The present organization is directed to special objects and interests; and the laws regulating rank and command, having been adopted in my years ago, when the British could not always apply to our service. It is not surprising, therefore, that the demand of more—will be deficient to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of such urgency, it would be shown that the additional expense would be comparatively light. With the increase of the numerical force of the army should, I think, be combined certain measures of reform in its organization and administration. The present organization is directed to special objects and interests; and the laws regulating rank and command, having been adopted in my years ago, when the British could not always apply to our service. It is not surprising, therefore, that the demand of more—will be deficient to meet the present exigency. If it were necessary carefully to weigh the cost in a case of such urgency, it would be shown that the additional expense would be comparatively light.

The present organization of the artillery into regiments is liable to obvious objections. The service of artillery is that of batteries, and an organization of batteries into a corps of artillery would be more consistent with the nature of their duties. A large part of the troops now called artillery are, and have been, on duty as infantry; the distinction between the two arms being merely nominal. This nominal artillery in our service is entirely disproportionate to the whole force, and greater than that of any other country demand. I therefore recommend the discontinuance of the distinction, which has no foundation in either the arms used or the character of the service expected to be performed.

In connection with the proposition for the increase of the army, I have presented these suggestions with regard to certain measures of reform as the complement of a system which would produce the happiest results from a given expenditure, and which I hope may attract the early attention, and be deemed worthy of the approval of Congress.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, having reference to more ample provisions for the discipline and general improvement in the character of seamen, and for the reorganization and gradual increase of the Navy, I deem eminently worthy of your favorable consideration. The principles which have controlled our policy in relation to the permanent military force, by sea and land, are sound, consistent with the theory of our system, and should by no means be disregarded. But limiting the force to the aggregate particularly set forth in the preceding part of this message, we should not overlook the present magnitude and prospective extension of our commercial marine, nor fail to give due weight to the fact that, besides the two thousand and miles of Atlantic seaboard, we have now a Pacific coast stretching from Mexico to the British possessions in the north, teeming with wealth and enterprise, and demanding the constant presence of ships of war. The augmentation of the navy has not kept pace with the duties properly and profitably assigned to it in time of peace, and it is inadequate for the performance of its operations, not merely in the present but in the future, in the progressive increasing extension of our commerce and wealth, and the consequent increase of our naval power. I cordially approve of the proposed appropriation system for our national vessels, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

The occurrence, during the last few months, of marine disasters of the most tragic nature, involving great loss of human life, has produced intense emotions of sympathy and sorrow throughout the country. It may well be doubted whether all these calamitous events are wholly attributable to the necessary and inevitable dangers of the sea. The mariners, navigators and ship-builders of the United States are, it is true, unsurpassed in far-ranging enterprise, skill, intelligence and courage, by any others in the world. But, with the increasing amount of our commercial shipping in the aggregate, and the larger and more numerous vessels in the supply of reliable seamen, leading to the increase of the convenience may, perhaps, be met in part, by the regulation for the introduction into our merchant ships, of induced apprenticeship, which, while it would afford useful and eligible occupation to numerous young men, would have a tendency to raise the character of seamen as a class. And it is deserving of serious reflection, whether it may not be desirable to use the existing laws for the maintenance of discipline at sea, upon which the security of blind property on the ocean must rest, to great advantage. Although much attention has been given by Congress to the proper construction and arrangement of steam vessels and all passenger ships, still it is believed that the improvements of science and mechanical skill in this direction have not been exhausted. It is a question which exists for the marked distinction which appears upon our statutes between those laws for governing the conduct of the crew of the States, and where such distinctions can be reached only by the power of Congress? The whole subject is earnestly recommended to your consideration. The report of the Postmaster General, to which you are referred for many interesting

"WE STUDY TO PLEASE"

For the Fall & Winter Campaign of 1884-85.

HATS AND CAPS,
Boots and Shoes.

THIS advertiser invites the attention of the Citizens of Adams county to his large and splendid stock of

Silk, Wool and Fur Hats,
varying in price from 25 cents to \$4.
Fur, Plush, Cloth and Glazed Caps,
from 12 1/2 to \$2.00.

Coats and Fine Boots,
(Men's and Boys') from \$1 to \$5. Buffalo and Gun Overalls, Gaiters and Ladies' and Boys' Shoes.

comprising every variety of Gentlemen's, Boys', Youth's, Ladies' and Misses' Shoes of Country, City and Eastern Manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on the usual credit to unobjectionable paying customers.

Feeling grateful for the many favors already bestowed by his friends, he still hopes to share their patronage by persisting attention to their calls.

KELLEY KURTZ

The advertiser's connection with the Book and Stationery business is well established, and he has the satisfaction of being able to offer to his present and prospective customers a large stock of Miscellaneous and School Books, Stationery, &c., &c.

Nov. 6.

Stoves! Stoves!

ANDREW POLLEY

WISHES to inform the Public that he has the handsomest and largest lot of PARLOR and COOKING STOVES that has ever been in this market, and will sell such Stoves as low as \$20 a piece. Also on hand a large lot of COPPER KETTLES.

Sept. 25.

LOOK HERE, LADIES!

NEW FANCY GOODS.

MISS MCLELLAN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gents that she has just returned from Philadelphia, with a superior assortment of Fancy Goods, including some beautiful new styles.

Galices, Gingham, De Laine Silks, Cashmeres, De Bage, Coburg Cloth, Muslin, Linen, Silk, Satin, Bonnets and Blouses, Trimmings, Ribbons, Lace, and all the latest novelties. Also on hand a large lot of COLORED and WHITE Ribbons, and all the latest novelties. Also on hand a large lot of COLORED and WHITE Ribbons, and all the latest novelties.

Oct. 9.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Georg Arnold

HAS now entered into the Clothing business extensively, and has

Experienced Workmen

in his employ, constantly cutting out and making up, out of his own Cloth, OIL COATS, DRESSES, COATS, and all the latest novelties. Also on hand a large lot of COLORED and WHITE Ribbons, and all the latest novelties.

Oct. 30.

NOW IS THE TIME!

WEAVER respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has resumed the Dressmaking business, at the old stand, in Chambersburg street, where he will be happy to receive visitors desiring of securing perfect Daguerreotypes of themselves or friends.

Being furnished with an entire new and costly apparatus, he is prepared to take pictures in every style of the art and insure perfect satisfaction.

Charges from 75 cts to \$10.

Hours of operating from 5 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Nov. 21.

WANTED,

20,000 LBS. POIK, in December next, for which CASH will be paid. Farmers who have the article for sale, will please send in their offers and quotations to the advertiser, at his Flour, Bacon and Grocery Store, in West Middle Street, Gettysburg.

Nov. 12.

GEORGE LITTLE.

TO CASH BUYERS.

BAILY & BROTHER,
No. 252 Chestnut Street, above 9th, Philadelphia.

Have now open a large stock of

CARPETINGS,
embracing the new and latest styles in Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrain & all the latest novelties. Also on hand a large lot of COLORED and WHITE Ribbons, and all the latest novelties.

Sept. 11.

Ladies Dress Goods.

Every style—Black Alpaca from 12 1/2 to \$1.00. Cashmere from 12 1/2 to \$1.00. Gaiters, from 5 to 12 1/2. Muslin from 12 1/2 to \$1.00. And everything else in proportion.

At the New Store of J. S. GRAMMER.

BONNETS, Ribbons, and Fine Dress Goods—a large stock of the latest novelties. Also on hand a large lot of COLORED and WHITE Ribbons, and all the latest novelties.

Nov. 12.

Ladies Dress Goods.

Every style—Black Alpaca from 12 1/2 to \$1.00. Cashmere from 12 1/2 to \$1.00. Gaiters, from 5 to 12 1/2. Muslin from 12 1/2 to \$1.00. And everything else in proportion.

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At the New Store of J. S. GRAMMER.

BONNETS, Ribbons, and Fine Dress Goods—a large stock of the latest novelties. Also on hand a large lot of COLORED and WHITE Ribbons, and all the latest novelties.

Nov. 12.

Ladies Dress Goods.

Every style—Black Alpaca from 12 1/2 to \$1.00. Cashmere from 12 1/2 to \$1.00. Gaiters, from 5 to 12 1/2. Muslin from 12 1/2 to \$1.00. And everything else in proportion.

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Ladies Dress Goods.

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Nov. 12.

EAGLE HOTEL,
GETTYSBURG, Pa.

Fixed up in the New! Come and See us!

Read all this, and say whether it is not right. NEW FURNITURE, NEW CASH PRINCIPLE, NEW SUBSIDIARY, NEW SUBSIDIARY.

THE advertiser has just returned from the City with a very large and fine assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,
of every description and fashion, which he will sell on good terms, for Cash or its equivalent.

I have done a heavy credit business for nearly 24 years, and the consequence has been a heavy loss on sales. I now intend to devote my whole time to my Store, and keep a large assortment of HATS and SHOES, and sell them as cheap as any body else can. For Cash or its equivalent, payment in a short time, and for Country Produce, punctually delivered when wanted, and entirely free of all kind of long credit. By this plan I can keep up my Stock, and sell Goods on better terms. Come and see the Goods and judge for yourselves.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gaiters, Buckskin, Jenny Linns, Oxford Ties, &c., and Children's Shoes, always on hand.

Boots and Shoes made to order whenever required.

Philadelphia make of Silk Hats, Citizens', Cuban, Know Nothing, Wide Awake, Knickerbocker, and all the latest novelties. Also on hand a large lot of COLORED and WHITE Ribbons, and all the latest novelties.

Oct. 9.

DO YOU WANT
A WELL-MADE & CHEAP SUIT OF
WINTER CLOTHING?

If so, you can be accommodated by calling on **MARCUS SAMSON**, who has just opened his new selling rapidly at his Store in York street, opposite the Bank, a very large, choice, and cheap assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,
to which he invites the attention of the public. They have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, have been bought cheap for cash, and will be sold cheap for cash.

Thin, any other establishment to Gettysburg. His stock consists in part of Black, Blue, Olive and Green CLOTH COATS, with frock, dress, and sack Coats; also Tweed, Cashmere, and Italian Cloth; also a large stock of OVER COATS, which can be had in variety, quality or price, out of the city; also a superior stock of PANTS, COATS, and all the latest novelties. Also on hand a large lot of COLORED and WHITE Ribbons, and all the latest novelties.

Oct. 9.

NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a large stock of NEW GOODS, among which are

Cheap Cloth, Cassimers, Coatings,
Gaiters, Ribbons, Bonnets, Coats, and all the latest novelties. Also on hand a large lot of COLORED and WHITE Ribbons, and all the latest novelties.

Oct. 9.

2,000 LADIES

ARE willing to certify that the HATTIA WAY COOKING STOVE is the very best stove now in use, inasmuch as it will do more Cooking, Roasting and Baking, and do it with less labor, and last as long again as any other Stove now sold. These celebrated Stoves are constantly kept for sale, at a very reduced price, at the

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

where the subscriber, feeling determined to suit all persons, has also the Parlor, Sexton's Baltimore Airtight, Peasekill, and Calumet Cook Stove, and Airtight and ten-plate Parlor Stoves of the most beautiful patterns.

The Saylor Ploughs,
which cannot be surpassed for lightness of draught or in the character of their work, are constantly on hand for sale; and in view of the fact that the HATTIA WAY COOKING STOVE is the very best stove now in use, inasmuch as it will do more Cooking, Roasting and Baking, and do it with less labor, and last as long again as any other Stove now sold. These celebrated Stoves are constantly kept for sale, at a very reduced price, at the

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Oct. 16.

Hardware, Iron, Steel,
GROCERIES,
CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,
Spring, Axes, Saddlery,
CEDAR WARE, SHOES FINDINGS,
Paints, Oils, & Dye-Staffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business, to which they invite the attention of Coachmakers, Saddlers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, and the public generally. Our stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for cash, we guarantee (for the ready money) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased anywhere.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods, at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. BANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9.

NEW GOODS AGAIN!

SCHICK

HAS just opened one of the largest, prettiest and cheapest stocks of

Fall and Winter Goods,
which he invites the attention of the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves, no trouble to show Goods.

His new stock embraces a very large variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
such as Silks, Tulle Satins, Muslin, Delaines, Bombazines, Alpaca, Coburg Cloths, French Merinos, De Bage, Gingham, Calicoes, &c. In the line of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, he has selected a choice lot of all styles and prices—Cloths, Cassimers, Vests, &c. &c.

His stock of FANCY GOODS is also very large, and he is determined to sell them at low prices, and do business on fair principles.

Oct. 25.

Professional Cards.

JAMES G. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE late of Hon. D. M. SMYER, at Baltimore street, third door from the Diamond.

April 12.

WM. B. MCLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

Dec. 28.

DAVID WILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS taken Mr. STEVENSON'S Office, North West Corner of Centre Square.

Reference—Hon. T. STEVENSON, Lancaster, Jan. 2.

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